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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, (s. s. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Rec Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dally Bee for the week ending November 3, 1888, was as follows: Sunday, Oct. 28...... Monday, Oct. 29..... ednesday, Oct. 31...

Average GEORGE B. TZSCHI CK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of November A. D. 1888.
Seal N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

presence this 3d day of November A. D. 1883, Seal N. P. FEIL, Notary Public, State of Nebraska, A. P. FEIL, Notary Public, State of Nebraska, Security of Douglas, Security of Douglas, Security of The Beaposes and says that he is secretary of The Beaposes and says that he is secretary of The Beaposes and says that he is secretary of The Beaposes and says that he is secretary of The Beaposes and says that he is secretary of The Beaposes and says that he is secretary of The Beaposes and says that he actual average daily circulation of The Doubles for No-tember, 1881, 1826 copies; for No-tember, 1883, 18, 183 copies; for June, 1884, 18, 223 copies, for June, 1884, 19, 243 copies, for June, 1884, 18, 243 copies, for June, 1884, 18, 243 copies, for June, 1884, 18, 183 copies; for September, 1888, was 18, 154 copies.

Sworn to before and subscribed in my pres-GEORGE B. 175 thy pres-Sworn to before and subscribed in my pres-ence, this 9th day of October, A. D. 1888. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE campaign uniform now goes into innocuous desuctude.

HASCALL instructed his henchmen in the Second to scratch Paulsen.

PARTY planks are of no further use Our citizens are pinning their fate on the bulletin board.

AFTER doing his duty at the polls the taxpayer must turn his attention to dishonest city contractors.

A CORRESPONDENT at O'Neill, Nebraska, asks for an estimate of the population of Dakota Territory. it is over 640,000.

THE left hind foot of General Harri-

son's jack-rabbit twitched all through election day. It tried to register the great popular vote.

AFTER a breathing spell of a few weeks Omaha will plunge into a municipal election. The whirlpool of politics never ends its swirl.

AT LINCOLN the Burlington came out in its true colors by voting its gravel train brigades solidly against Leese. At Omaha they used prominent business men as catspaws.

THE unprecedented large vote cast in Nebraska will astonish the people of the Aside from its political significance, the vote affords an accurate basis in heu of a census on which to estimate our population.

DOUGLAS COUNTY has pelled a very large vote. Not only in the city wards but in the county precincts, the voting was most spirited. What is to be commended is, that no serious disturbance took place about the crowded polls.

OMAHA will settle down to business after the flare of the election has passed off. There are a number of local issues affecting the interests of the taxpayers and the property owners that need at-

THE corner stone of the Union Pacific's new depot was laid at Ogden on the 5th inst. It may be consoling at least to know that Omaha voted depot bonds and Ogden gets the benefit of

SECRETARY BAYARD, and the hold pirate Whitney propose to bulldoze the Haitian republic for seizing vessels carrying arms and ammunition to the rebels who are making war against the government recognized by the United States. Is there any folly, or any injustice that a democratic administration will not commit?

IT is very hard indeed that Lillian Russel's mother, Mrs. Cynthia Leonard, who is a candidate for the mayoralty of New York, can neither vote herself, nor receive the votes of others. The female suffragists make men tired. These ladies should read what Earl Long Espee said to an abbess who bothered him about her rights: "Go spin, you jade, go spin."

THE SHAMELESS hand of the railroads was seen at every polling place in the city. The name of Leese was stricken off the regular republican ticket by republican workers at the polls and that of Munger was substituted for attorney general. This bruzen interference by the two leading corporations of the state in the present election drives another nail into their coffin.

THE election being over, it is probable the country will be given an opportunity to read the letter of Lord Sackville West to Secretary Bayard in response to the information that he would no longer be recognized by this government, and which the secretary of state has been carefully guarding. The impression is that the minister's letter is s more than ordinarily spicy document.

THERE appears to be no reason to doubt that Harrison and Morton have carried all the republican states of four years ago, having an aggregate electoral vote of one hundred and eighty-With the electoral votes of New York added, the republican candidates will have a total of two hundred and eighteen, or seventeen more than are necessary to their election. It appears to be entirely safe to say that this will be their standing in the electoral college.

VICTORY IN SIGHT.

After a desperate hand-to-hand contest with forces intrenched behind the almost impregnable rampart of federal, state and municipal patronage in the great Empire state, the republican party is in sight of glorious victory. All our advices up to two o'clock morning indicate that Harthis rison and Morton have carried New York. The plurality cannot be definitely given, but estimates of wellinformed men of both parties vary from ten to fifteen thousand.

Indiana is also reported as carried by General Harrison, although that state is uncomfortably close, as far as heard from. Republicans everywhere are jubilant, and await with intense anxiety the completion of the count and announcement of the full returns.

Our own state, Nebraska, still remains near the head of the republican column, with at least twenty-five thousand majority for the national ticket. The desperate onslaught on Governor Thayer has somewhat reduced his majority, but left his competitor still way behind in the race. The plot of the railroad managers to defeat Attorney General Leese has, we feel confident, miscarried, although no pains and no means were spared to beat him. This much, at least, we feel safe to assert with the incomplete returns that have press.

GRANT DEFEATS HEWITT.

Hugh J. Grant, the Tammany candidate for mayor of New York, is elected by a majority of from twenty to twentyfive thousand, a most decisive victory that will restore to Tammany the full control of affairs in that city, which means patronage amounting to fifty million dollars a year. At this writing we are not in possession of the vote received by the other candidates, Hewitt, nominated by the county democracy and independent citizens, Erhardt, the republican candidate, and Coogan, the candidate of the union labor party, but it is evident that none of these polled the vote he was expected to do, and that Hewitt especially fell far short of what he and his supporters had counted upon. It will probably transpire that more or less trading was done to the advantage of Grant, for the interest of Tammany was more largely concerned in his election than in the success of either the state or national tickets, but a more plausible explanation is doubtless to be found in the fact that so far as Hewitt is concerned the foreign element was generally arrayed against him. He has unquestionably made an efficient mayor. giving New York city a cleaner and more business-like administration than it has had before in a number of years, but his course in certain respects has been offensive to the foreign elements, and in nearly all respects displeasing to the democratic politicians of the Tammany class.

Grant is the present sheriff of New York county, and it is claimed for him hat he has made an efficient and honest official. But his capabilities for the much more important duties of the mayoralty have been questioned. At all events he is a thorough Tammany partisan and his administration will be conducted on lines agreeable to the wishes of that political faction. This means a complete change in the personel of the city government and the transfer of the vast patronage into the hands of Tammany, which, in view of past experience, cannot be regarded as a cheerful outlook for the metropolis of the nation.

SUPREME COURT REFORM.

The new chief justice of the supreme court of the United States appears to have infused some new life into the work of that tribunal. Going to his duties fresh from an active practice, in which he had learned the necessity of pushing the work to be done, and finding the docket of the supreme court filled with cases, some of which might not be reached for years under the slow method that has prevailed with the court, he seems to have determined to reform the practice and to hurry forward the business. The sessions of the court last but four hours and as the lawyers on each side are allowed two hours for argument the limit of the assignments is never reached, consequently it is difficult for everyone to tell when their cases will be reached, and the calculations have to be made by the clerk. The plan of the chief justice is to remedy this, and it is said that he has been pushing the work so vigorously that the clerk has now to frequently telegraph everyone whose cases were not to be reached until December that they are

ikely to be called in a few days. This is to be commended, since it is not to be supposed that a little more energy on the part of the supreme bench will in the least detract from the merit or value of the decision. Unquestionably there has been urgent need of the policy which Chief Justice Fuller is reported to have inaugurated. But none the less the necessity remains for providing a way to relieve the supreme court of a part of the vast amount of business that is continually presented to it, and which must increase with the growth of the country. Several plans have from time to time been introduce d in congress, only to be buried in committee rooms. The consummation to be desired is that the supreme court shall be enabled to transact its business so that it shall not, as now, be a refuge for corporations that can afford to wait to the great loss and injury of those who cannot afford to wait, and by delay do-

feat justice. THE PROTECTION OF FORESTS. Congress will be asked at the next session for legislation that will give adequate protection to the forests on the public domain. The first thing to be secured is the creation of a forestry commission as a bureau of the interior department, and congress will be furnished with the facts showing the dep-

mand attention. The figures show that there has been an alarming increase in the extent and value of timber depredations, though they were less extensive last year than the year before and in some previous years. They amounted, however, for 1887, to over six million dollars in value, of which the government received but little more than two per cent, while the total of these depredations during the last seven years has amounted to the large sum of over thirty-six million dollars, of which the government has recovered less than half a million dollars. These figures certainly give some impressiveness to the argu ment that there must be a thorough organization of a forestry service in order to effectually guard this class of government property, such service to include a sufficient number of forest inspectors and rangers to insure full and adequate protection for the remaining forest preserves.

The duty and necessity of checking the systematic robbery the public tumber lands is obvious, but there are other considerations quite as important. Referring specially to the Yellowstone park forests, Prof. Hogue, of the geological survey, says they exert a powerful influence in sheltering the snow fields, marshes and meadows from the direct rays of the sun and the dry, moisture-absorbing winds from the west. Strip the plateau and mountains of timber and early freshets would soon lay waste the lower country in spring and leave it arid and narched throughout reached us up to the hour of going to the summer and autumn. There would seem to be nothing wanting in the argument of facts to convince congress that further legislation is urgently necessary for the preservation and protection of the timber on the public domain.

THE Iowa railroad commissioners, in their decision in the cases presented by the lobbers of Davenport, Dubuque and Burlington, charging the railroads with conspiracy to maintain high and extortionate rates and discrimination against Iowa cities, arraigns the roads for pursuing a policy regarding rates which has been almost destructive of the manufacturing interests of Iowa and seriously detrimental to all interests in the state. Discrimination in inter-state rates was fully shown by the evidence, and while the commission is powerless to afford any relief from this, it is the opinion that a remedy should be found in a fair reduction of local rates within the state. If the state of affairs pointed out by the Iowa commission is so great a detriment to the business and prosperity of that state, how much more must Nebraska suffer from the greater discrimination of the railroads against this state. Iowa is highly favored as compared with Nebraska, both as to inter-state and local rates, and yet there is wellfounded complaint there. The time is near at hand when our people will give a more serious attention to this subject than they have recently given, and when there will be action productive of results.

Nor only Nebraska but Minnesota among other western states is cursed by railroad interference in its elections. The Pioneer-Press, a conservative news paper, states that it has trustworthy advices from authentic sources that the railroad companies of Minnesota requested their employes to vote for certain candidates. Of course such a request was to all intent and purpose a command. There are twenty thousand railroad employes in Minnesota. If the railroads can pull the strings and throw the votes of this army of men for their candidates, the railroads can control the elections in that state. It is to be hoped that the railroad employes repudiated this dictation of corporations as one man. The sentiment of the people of Minnesota has too often expressed itself to tolerate any candidate elected by such questionable means in the interest of monopolies.

EASTERN railroad circles continue to be very much interested in the movements of the Richmond Terminal company, whose recent absorption of two of the most important and extensive southern lines of railroad was the most interesting event of the kind that has occurred this year. It is now reported that the Terminal company is seeking to fasten its tentacles upon the Baltimore & Ohio, in order to secure a line to New York. If it should be successful in this, and also draw in the Reading, and it is not improbable that both may be done, the Terminal system would have a route between the north and the south which would become one of the great arteries of trade. The operations of this company are being noted with great interest in railroad circles.

NEVER was a community so wronged as Dakota has been. Its exclusion from statehood is a disgrace to the nation for permitting the democracy to remain in power. Its population in a few years will be in the neighborhood of a million of thrifty, well educated, intelligent people. Without the wheat of Dakota there would be a big decrease in the yearly production of the United States There are two universities, there is an agricultural college and normal schools. and the number and quality of its charitable institutions will bear comparison with those of the great state of Ohio. How many southern states can show an equal number of educated citizens or a corresponding degree of wealth and culture or the same amount of railroad communication?

For the next three days the whole community will be figure-mad. After that time everybody will begin to accept certain statements as definite, and the fog will be lifted for four years. The system is excellent, all the same, though it does interrupt business, for it is a good thing to make citizens comprehend that good government is their

business, their paramount business. CONGRESS will be expected at its next session to give serious attention to the question whether the trusts can be reached and effectively dealt with by national legislation. There were a score of anti-trust bills introduced at the redations committed in the forest area, | first session, but the subject was juggled |

which are sufficiently startling to com- | with for the well-understood reason that both parties were equally careful not to offend the combinations. The demands of political expediency having been satisfied, the way is now clear for congress to ascertain want is needed to protect the people against the trusts and to provide it.

For three successive years have the farmers of western Kansas lost their corn crops by drought, and the consequence is that they are in a state of extreme poverty verging on actual destitution. It has been suggested that drought may be prevented by treeplanting, because it is caused by hot winds, and the force of these would be broken by rows of trees in sufficient numbers. It is true that tree planting has been found efficacious in Nebraska, as a remedy against these burning winds that blow from the American desert that stretches from the west to the foothills of the Rocky mountains.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to THE BEE the following query: "Can an American buy a vessel of any foreign power, and sail it under the United States flag, or must be sail it under the flag of the country from whence purchased"? He cannot sail it under the United States flag, neither can he sail it under a flag to whose protection he can lay no claim. He must make an arrangement with some foreign person who will be its ostensible owner, and will hoist the flag of his own country.

ALL foreign Jews engaged in farming have been ordered to quit Russian Poland within a month. Practically this means the confiscation of their farms. Also the foreign Jews in Southern Russia have received a preliminary warning to prepare for expulsion. These barbarous measures and others like them are helping to build up Austria as the true champion of the Slavonic peoples.

THE demonstration of the republican clubs of Omaha and the neighboring towns Monday night was most creditable. In point of numbers, in the excellent appearance, in the enthusiasm displayed, the celebration was unequaled in Omaha. It was a clean, respectable, intelligent body of men worthy of the name of citizens and an honor to the republican party.

TACOMA in Washington territory has a grain warehouse that will hold a million bushels and the citizens claim that this is only the first of a long line of warehouses to hold the wheat from nine million acres of fertile land. Tacoma is the Puget Sound terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad and the harbor has already attracted many foreign vessels.

THE stakeholder is the biggest man in Omaha to-day.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

Plainview now has a building and loan as Wild ducks are reported numerous and seary around Red Cloud.

A prairie fire last week destroyed a large quantity of hay in Garfield county, near Burweil

Nebraska has sixty-six thousand acres of potatoes this year, with an average yield of eighty-four bushels to the acre. Marriage is not a failure in Nance county The population there is increased at the rate of from three to five per week.

A rapid Sioux county corn husker rushed a sliver from a blade of corn into his ey and nearly lost the sight of the optic. The sixteen-months-old child of Harr Bryan, of Arapohoe, ate a piece of breac with rat poison spread on it and died on Sun

James Denna, an old stage driver who tired two years ago and settled at Crawford, was stricken with paralysis last week and died in a few hours.

Prairie fires have been numerous in the neighborhood of Union. Several orchard neighborhood of Union. Several orchards were recently destroyed and the town itself had a narrow escape. The rooms of the Y. M. C. A. at Platts mouth are located in the Anheuser-Busch

building. How is this? Is there a siphor connection with a kegf Richard McCowan, of Neel, while return-ing from Benkelman, fell from the wagon, the wheels passing over him. One leg was fractured and several ribs broken. Fairbury had an \$1,800 fire Sunday night

Butterbough's livery stable, carpenter shop, frame office, and three horses being consumed. The origin of the fire is unknown. Iowa.

Fort Madison now has a colored brass There is talk of establishing a large carriage and wagon factory at Fort Dodge.

The spice mill at Muscatine will be closed s soon as the present stock is exhausted. Scranton lost twenty-six residents the ther day, who departed for Los Angeles, Cal. During the late cyclone of LaPorte a barn

as blown away and a cow left uninjured tied to a post, The Bowman pickle works of Marshall-town have used 10,000 bushels of cucumbers so far this season.

Gypsics encamped near Boone last week ter of one of the citizens of the town. The Sioux City Driving Park association has thrown up the sponge and abandones the idea of arranging meetings for next

season. There is considerable talk in Fort Dodge of organizing a trotting association to give a series of trotting and running races on the fair grounds next June.

The report of the Soldiers' Orphans nome, located at Davenport, shows sixty-two soldiers' orphans and 265 other orphans in that institution. For their support the state auditor has issued warrants for \$2,835.76. G. W. Crosby, the Warden of the For Andison penitentiary, has sent to Governor Larrabee another roll of manuscript from the celebrated Polk Wells, who spends hi

leisure moments in composing a rare and racy account of his eventful life. The Hawkeye Stove works is the name of a new corporation at Burlington. Its capital stock is \$50,000. The works will have a productive capacity of 8,000 stoves a year and will give employment to about forty skilled workmen, besides salesmen on the road and employes in the office.

The Great Northwest. Red Bluff is infested with sneak thieves and burglars. They at last have a free public library in San Francisco.

A \$30,000 fire occurred at Portland, Ore. the other night. The Pioneer society of San Joaquin county propose to build a \$30,000 hall in Stockton.

The Northern Pacific is putting new men the place of the striking switchmen at Helena. A lump of gold worth \$1,000 was taken from the Delhi mine at Grass Valley, Cal. last Saturday.

A notorious "fence" was discovered in Los Angeles last Monday and the keeper placed A saloon-keeper in Salt Lake City had out a sign last week offering to bet 25,000 glasses of beer fit lots to suit.

Sausalito, Cal., is without a constable or any kind of a police officer. There is not business enough to support one The San Diego postoffice employes have

been assessed 12 per cent of their salaries for the democratic campaign. Senator J. P. Jones, who arrived from Washington Monday evening, was given an enthusiastic reception at Reno. Tacoma has just had a school census taken. There are 2,562 children of school age, being

an increase of 641 for the year. R. J. Mullee, a late arrival from Victoria, dropped dead from heart failure, in the Mir saloon, Portland, Ore. Nothing can be learned of his autocodents.

George Q. Cannon, the prophet, is spend ing his time reading and writing in the Utah penitentiary at Salt Lake City. He wears the stripes, but his beard was spared to him. George Lewis and John Perin had a sanguinary encounter in San Francisco over a small debt in which the latter was shot and killed. Both of the men were under the influence of liquor.

The people of Pomona, Cal., are putting on lots of style since the publication of the Sackville West letter. Every other man wants it to be distinctly understood that his name is Charles F. Murchison. Agnes Holloway, Mattie Elder and Clark Elder have been arrested in Oregon for the murder of John Summerville in Seattle on December 9 last. At the time of his death it

was thought he had committed suicide with poison. One of the pioneers of Denver, a promi nent and well known citizen, died last week in the person of Mr. Fred Saloman. He was identified with the early history of the state when it was yet but a territory, and did much

for Denver.

A Santa Cruz school teacher tried to open a bottle of medicine the other day. She broke the top and managed to cut her left forelinger and thumb almost off. Before a doctor coul from loss of blood, and for some hours lay in a critical state. The Laramic policeman who shot a boy

Halloween night surrendered his star pend-ing an investigation. The officer is the same numbskull who threatened to arrest a party of excursionists for allowing their band to play in Laramie without a license. His name is Sharp, but in this instance there i nothing in a name, as he is abstruce in th Marcus and Rebecca Goldenson, of Sacra-

mento, Cal., the parents of the deceased Alexander Goldenson, have commenced suit in the justices' court against Coroner Stan ton to recover possession of the deceased's brain and \$100 damages for the retention of the same. A writ of replevin was also served on Sheriff McMann, directing him to take charge of the brain until the matter is finally decided by Justice Burke. The Dalles (Ore.) Times-Mountaineer says

that it will probably be ten or fifteen years before the locks at the Cascades will be so far completed as to admit the passage of boats. During this time the Oregon Railway & Navigation company will have control of transportation rates to scaboard unless some thing is done in another direction to reap the enefit of water communication to tidewater It wants the state to take charge of and open he river, which it thinks can be done in

three years. The Pasteur Treat ment. Globe Democrat: Jean Bouvral, the steward of the fashionable club at Orange, New Jersey, who was bitten by a mad dog on September 18, has just returned from Paris, where he treated by the Pasteur process. He is entirely cured. He sailed four days after he was bitten. Treatment by inoculation began on October 2, continued until October 19, when Bouvral was pronounced out of danger. In an interriew to-day Bouvral said, speaking of the Pasteur institution and method: "The patients do not remain there as at a hospital, but have accommodations at hotels and houses near by. I entered the place and found myself in a large waiting room in which were a large number of chairs and This room was filled with patients, between 150 and 200 being under treatment while I was there. The custom of the institute is

first to inoculate those patients who have been last bitten and who come last. This is done so that the poison may be as quickly offset as possible. Being the last to come, my name was called first, although there were many patients waiting for treatment when I entered. From the waiting-room I was taken into smaller room. where one of M teur's assistants took my name, my age residence and all about how I was bit ten. This was done to determin whether or not the applicant needs to be inoculated; for if the dog in biting did not draw blood there is no necessity for treatment. From the registry room I went into the operating room, where two more of M. Pasteur's assistants were in constant attendance. M. Pas tour does not operate himself, but the work of inoculating is under his direction and he visits the institute every day. I saw him several times while there. In order to be operated upon my side was bared and a just above the hip carefully washed with some solution, then one o the physicians filled a small syringe with the virus, a yellowish looking liquid, and passed it to the other, who gathered the skin in fold, passed the pointed end of the syringe in between he flesh and skin, and injected the iquid. The first injection I could feel all through my body, causing a stinging sensation. It was hardly possible to tel where the syringe entered after the operation was over. I was inoculated twice a day, once on each side, alternating for the first five days, and for thirteen days more only once a day, alternating the sides. On October 19 I was declared cured and given a certificate to that effect. I had felt no ill effects from the bite, and none from the inoculation. While under treatment I met men from all over the world, scarcely country on the globe not having its representative.

Daniel Webster Before a Jury. From "Men and Measures of Half a Century," by the Hon. Hugh McCul-loch:—Mr. Webster was the only man ever knew or heard of who united in himself the highest qualities of an advocate, orator, and debater. He has never been excelled, if equalled, in making difficult and intricate questions intelligible to jurors. Seeing clearly the real points at issue, and using language that anybody could understand his statements of the points at issue were arguments. He never permitted the minds of jurors to be diverted from the real question upon which a case turned. Brushing aside everything that was not essential, the strong points only were presented by him, and those with exceeding clearness. I was struck with this the first time I was heard him before a jury. He was de-fending a man who had been indicted for forgery. To obtain a verdict it was necessary that the state should not only prove that the forgery had been com-mitted, but that the forged instrument had been uttered in Suffolk county, where the case was being tried. To my surprise, at the very commencement of the trial, before a witness had been called, Mr. Webster rose to his feet and said, in a quiet manner, "May it please the court, we aimit the forgery, so that evidence on this point will be unneces-We deny that the note was uttered in this county." I was amazed at this admission. To me it seemed to giving away the case. But the wisdom of it soon became apparent. Webster was quite sure that the forgery could be proved, but he coubted that the State would be able to prove that the paper had been issued in Suffolk county. His doubts were confirmed. The defendant was aquited for want of proof on this If both the question of forgery and the issue of the paper in the count had been presented, the jury might have regarded the forgery as the real question, and the defendant might not have escaped the punishment which he

merited. Mr. Webster's eyes, although deep

set, were so penetrating that few guilty men could endure their piercing gaze. One of his clients in a case of considerabla importance informed that he thought the other side intended commit perjury. "Point him out when he co mes into the court room,' said Mr. Webster. The witness soon after appeared and took a seat in a swaggering manner, when looking toward the bar his eyes met those of Webster fixed steadily upon him. He immediately looked in another direction, but, as if fascinated, he soon turned his face again toward Mr. Webster, to meet those deep, penetrating eyes, which doubtless seemed to him to read his very soul. He moved nervously in his seat for a few moments, then rose and left the court house, to which he could not be induced to return.

A Book For Impecunious Dukes. New York Telegram: A new book is in print in this country, according to Mr. H. H. Soule, which will be circulated only in Europe. It will be plainly gotten up, but the price will enough for a Shakespearian edition de luxe. The purchaser is to be enjoined by a strict agreement that he will not oan, sell or permit any one other than himself to use the work, which will be called "The Rich Women of America." It is issued for the use of the impe-cunious bachelors and widowers of the nobility of Europe. By "rich women" the compiler explains he means only those who can sign a check for \$2,000,000 without a quiver. The richest American maiden lady is a Chilian, who rejoices in the maiden name of Dona Isidora Cousino, who combines beauty with wealth. She owns enough real estate and has enough mines lying around that she could set up a dozen encumbered princes with Chilian principalities. The "tip" is quietly given that Dona Isidora proposes to visit the Paris exposition next year. There will doubtless be a general polishing up of rusty coronets before the exposition

Mrs. Moses Taylor with her \$10,000, 000 receives the place of konor at the top of the list of widows. She lives in New York, Long Branch, or Champs Elysees as the mood takes her. Miss Hetty Green of New York is another great parti who can count out \$10,000,000 without stopping and has a penchant for constantly adding to her

pile in Wall street.
"Mrs. Captain Tom" of Alaska is described as another desirable parti from a monetary standpoint. She has some Indian blood in her veins and is a "job ber" of furs in business life. Tom" also owns thousands of acres of land in Alaska. She is married after the fashion which obtains in her country; in fact, she has really two husbands, but lately she has become a de-vout Christian and has discarded one of her "worser thirds," card the other at any time, and the author takes the liberty to present her name as a possible candidate for a Dukedom and its debts.

Odd Election Bets.

A Charleston, Indiana, young lady of democratic views has agreed to marry a well known young man there if Harrison is elected. If Cleveland is elected the young man is to pay her \$100. If Cleveland is elected a Dayton, O. young man will have the privilege of

issing one of the prettiest young ladies in that city three times. If Harrison is elected he will present her with a lozen pairs of the best kid gloves. A republican of Sorrel Hill, Del., has

agreed to name his first son after Cleveand if that gertleman is re-elected. If Harrison is elected the other party to the bet agrees to name his first son after the republican candidate. Both betters are just married. William Thomas, colored, and Henry

Juthwaite of Milledgeville, Ga., have agreed that if Harrison is elected Outhvaite will black Thomas' shoes in a public square at a time agreed upon. If leveland is elected Thomas will perform the same office for Outhwaite. Dr. Bullard, a prominent physician of

St. Johnsburg, Vt., and Miller McLeod have made an arrangement that Mc-Leod should deliver at Dr. Bullard's residence two barrels of his best flour, ree, if New York goes republican, the doctor to pay \$25 if the state goes democratic.

C. E. Hamlin and Martin L. Scates are two well-to-do farmers living near Palermo, Me. If Cleveland is elected Hamlin will cut and haul from his own wood lot ten cords of wood, the winter's supply, to the door-yard of Scates, the wood to be eight feet in length and piled up. If Harrison is elected Scates will do the same thing for Hamlin.

In Bridgeport, Conn., two men have agreed to eat, in the presence of a party of mutual friends, a roasted crow, the man whose candidate is defeated to per form the gastronomical feat. The other party is to provide the bird and the eater is to have it cooked at a popular restaurant in any way he likes, but it i not to be smothered with any kind of sauce. It must be plain crow.

Two well-known and athletic young men of Ansonia, Conn., have made an agreement that if Harrison is elected the Cleveland man is to strapone leg up and hop on the other from the corner is front of the Sentinel office to Bridge street, a distance of perhaps a quarter of a mile. If he touched anything to prevent his falling he was to pay for a game supper for four. If he feel he was to be helped up and go on again. The Harrion man agreed to do the same act if Clevelanp is elected.

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Susy's Sweetheart. New York Journal: "It is my belief that you are treating me very badly, said Gilbert Armitage, slowly. "I have scarcely seen you for a week, and be tween rides, pienics, dressing and parties I might as well not be engaged to you. Then Morse Jerningham is always

hanging around." "You don't mean to say you are jeal ous?" pouted Susie Milner. "I'm getting tired of being scolded just because choose to look at a young man." I'm tired of this engagement. He bit his lip at the carolessly uttered

words. "Do you mean to say you want to be released, Susy?"
"I really do." A little frightened and yet half pleased she had dared to

"Then you are free." He turned abruptly on his heel and

left her.
"Let him go," she cried aloud, with a merry flirt of the sandal-wood fan that she held. "There are plenty of others, and I am pretty enough to win a new swain every day in the year if I choose Morse Jerningham is not so handsome or intelligent as Gilbert, but he is rich and I always thought I should like to be rich man's wife. So good-by, sweet-

heart, good-by And Susy gayly waved her handker chief toward the door through which her swain had disappeared, and went into the house chanting a merry little

"You are in spirits, Susanna," said Aunt Margaretta, who was dressing for

"So I am," said Susy, confining the

masses of hair that fell in a shower of gleaming, rippled gold down her back, "I've just dismissed a lover." "Gilbert Armitage?"

"Yes. "I am glad to hear it," said Aunt Margaretta. "Young Armitage was very well, but he's not as rich as some of the young men here, and you are

pretty enough, Susy, to do as you please. "Of course, I shall do as I please,

said Susy. The sun was just dipping, like a ball of molten gold, in the ocean that evening as Susy Miller came out in a superb riding habit of blue cloth and a tiny plumed hat, while in her hand she held a coral-handled whip.

Two horses were led around to the

door by a groom at the same momentone white, with gray mane and tail and tall; the other a glittering bay, with an arched neck and slender limbs. Gilbert Armitage, who was pacing up and down the esplanade with a cigar in

his mouth, stopped. "You are not going to ride Brown Diana, Susy?" "Yes, I am. Mr. Jerningham says she's as safe as a kitten."

"Safe! She's wicked and skittish both, to my certain knowledge,"

"Let me persuade you to alter your resolution," he cried out in the intensity of his earnestness. Susy Milner drew back slightly. "You have no longer any right to

speak thus to me. Mr. Armitage. "I speak to you simply as I would speak to my sister, my mother or any other lady whom I beheld rushing headlong into danger."
At that moment Morse Jerningham

came out, all apologies for having kept Miss Milner waiting even a second. Gilbert Armitage drew back, but a pained look came over his face as he saw Susy spring lightly to the saddle on Brown Diana's back.

Aunt Margaretta was standing at her window, which overlooked the esplanade and the ocean, just at dusk, when here was a little crowd and emotion

below. "Something has happened," said Aunt Margaretta to herself. "I wonder what! Oh, my God! They are bringing a limp, ifeless figure up from the beach—and it

is our Susv! "Our Susy!" it was. Brown Diana, warranted "as safe as a kitten" by Mr. Jerninghau, had taken fright at a load of barrels in the twilight and thrown her rider. Susy Milner had been picked up lifeless and bruised, on a pile of rocks that skirted the road, and now lay between life and death, a broad gash across her forehead, uearly all her front teeth knocked out and an arm broken! Poor Susy! If only she had followed Gilbert Armitage's advice that last

time! "Do let me have the tooking glass Aunt Margaretta! I will have it, I say!

Please, Aunt Margaretta!" And the old dowager, not without many misgivings, gave the little handmirror to her niece, as she sat up among the pillows. False hair, false teeth, a zig-zag scar

across her forehead, and the palor of a ong, burning fever replacing the bloom of former days! Susy Milner shuddered. "Oh!" she sobbed, as the mirror

dropped from her hands. "I hate my-"Susy! Susy! don't talk so!" broke out the quivering voice of Gilbert Armitage, who was being admitted, for the first time, by Mrs. Milner. "Only give me the right to comfort and cher-

sh you. Only say, Susy, that you will "Oh, Gilbert! you really cannot love a disfigured creature such as I am. He stood reverently by her bedside, looking down on her pale, hollow-eyed

"I used to think I loved you in old times. he said, "but I know now that I never loved you half so much as I do at this instant. Darling, you

are my Susy still!" She was, in very truth, his Susy. The peautiful Queen of Hearts was dead and buried in the sunset of that August day, but the loving, tender-souled woman lived still. And in her wifely troth Gilbert Armitage was content.

Emperor William's tour in Austria and Italy is said to have cost not less than £40,000. The amount given to servants of the sovereigns whom he visits is something fabulous, and other presents cost a frightful sum. imple, when the Emperor Nicholas visited Windsor in 1843, he gave the housekeeper £1,000. with him from Berlin eighty diamond rings, 150 silver stars, fifty scarf pins, all richiy jeweled; thirty diamond bracelets, six splendid presentation swords, thirty large photographs of himself, with the empress and their children, all in gold frames; thirty gold watches, with chains (the correct present to a chief) 102 cigar cases, with the imperial arms and monogram in and twenty stars in diamonds of the Order of the Black and Blue Eagle.

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